

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CALENDAR

For Native American Heritage Month, check out Pacific Northwest museums to learn more about American Indian cultures.

- Nez Perce Historical Park, 39063 U. S. Highway 95, Spalding Idaho. For information, call National Park Service Headquarters at (208) 843-2261 or email NEPE_Administration@nps.gov.
- Northwest Museum for Arts and Culture, 2316 West First Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Contact Betty Banks at (509) 326-3442 or bbanksarch@aol.ocm for information.
- Makah Cultural and Resarch Center (Museum), Neah Bay, Washington. Contact Rebekah Monette at (360) 645-2711 for information.
- Skokomish Tribal Center, Skokomish, Washington. Contact Celeste Vigil at (360) 426-4232 for information.
- Tamastsklit Cultural Institute, Wildhorse Resort, Highway 331, Pendleton, Oregon. Contact Susan Sheoships at ssheoship@uci.net for further information.
- Wanapum Dam Heritage Center, Wanapum Dam, Highway 243, Beverly, Washington. Call Angela Buck, (509) 754-3541, ext. 2571, for information.
- Yakama Nation Cultural Heritage Center, 100 Speelyi Loop, Toppenish, Washington. Call (509) 865-2800 for information.

Awareness • Respect • Protection • Action

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Who's Who

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NOVEMBER

is Native American Heritage Month. It is celebrated to recognize contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the United States. What started in New York State as "American Indian Day" in 1916 is now celebrated for a full month across the country.

Several events will occur in the Tri-Cities in celebration of the month including the following:

- Native American Story Telling
November 13
Richland Public Library
7:00-8:00 p.m.
- Native American Awareness Day
November 16
Richland Public Library
1:00 p.m -4:00 p.m.
- Native American Display Exhibits, West Richland Library (November 9-16)
Pasco Library (November 18-25), Richland Public Library (November 26-30).

Call 372-0277 for more information.
Annabelle Rodriguez, Manager
DOE Hanford Cultural and Historic Resources Program

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW

HANFORD CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES PROGRAM



NATIVE AMERICANS • SETTLERS • MANHATTAN PROJECT/COLD WAR ERA

RECOGNIZING AND PRESERVING THE HISTORY BENEATH OUR FEET

Imagine walking through dry hills of the Columbia Basin. It's late fall. Blustery winds have exposed a pile of stones and what look to be scattered animal bones among the cheatgrass. What should you do if you encounter this site, a prehistoric cultural resource?

"Leave the site alone. Do not remove or disturb anything," said 26 Girl Scouts from the Mid-Columbia Council October 19 after participating in a one-day archaeology workshop at the Department of Energy's HAMMER facility.

The Scouts, ages 11-18, came together in Richland to learn not only about the 10,000 years of cultural resources that exist in the Columbia Basin, but also why it's important to protect them and how they can help combat looting of archaeological sites.

On the Hanford Site alone, more than 1,000 archaeological sites have been recorded. Examples include fishing camps, bison kill sites, and hunting blinds. "All these resources are important not only to Native Americans, but to non-Indians and scientists alike," said Darby Stapp, manager of DOE's Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. "These resources are at risk," Stapp said. "Our challenge is to protect them."

It was one thing for the Scouts to know what cultural resources exist in the Columbia Basin, but even more important to understand their cultural significance. Jeff Van Pelt, Program Manager of the Cultural Resources Program, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation talked with the girls about the im-

portance of knowing what stories artifacts tell about cultures who lived in the area and what they mean to descendants of these people.

Van Pelt encouraged budding archaeologists in the group to work closely with Native Americans in telling the stories of archaeological sites. "There's a bigger story behind everything," Van Pelt said.

Hands-On at the Native American Cultural Site and Test Beds

After a morning in the lecture hall, it was hands-on archaeology for the Scouts, representing troops from Richland, Kennewick, Pasco, Prosser, Sunnyside, Ellensburg, and Hermiston. The group divided into field teams and headed outdoors at HAMMER's Native American Cultural Site and Test Beds. Working with Van Pelt and staff from the Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory, Scouts measured the simulated archaeological sites, described artifacts, sketched maps, and took photographs to record site condition.

"HAMMER was the perfect place to hold the event," said project director Amoret Bunn (a local Girl Scout leader and PNNL scientist). "The girls learned archaeological techniques and cultural resource protection without interfering with fragile and sensitive local sites."

The workshop was sponsored by DOE, Fluor Hanford, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory, and Team Battelle as part of Washington Archeology Month.

At the end of the day, when Megan, a Scout from Sunnyside was asked what she had learned about archaeology, she said, "Don't dig. There's a lot more to artifacts than rocks and dirt."

HANFORD HISTORY PROFILE

THE COMING OF THE IRON HORSE

From the early 1880s until 1910, the lower Columbia Basin experienced vast transformations. The area changed from an open ranching area to an agricultural region dotted with small towns and cities. Franklin and Benton counties were officially created during this era, and the towns of Pasco, Kennewick, Richland, and Hanford were started. The White Bluffs ferry landing and supply post also became a town. The two developments most responsible for this transformation were the coming of the railroads and the construction of viable irrigation systems.

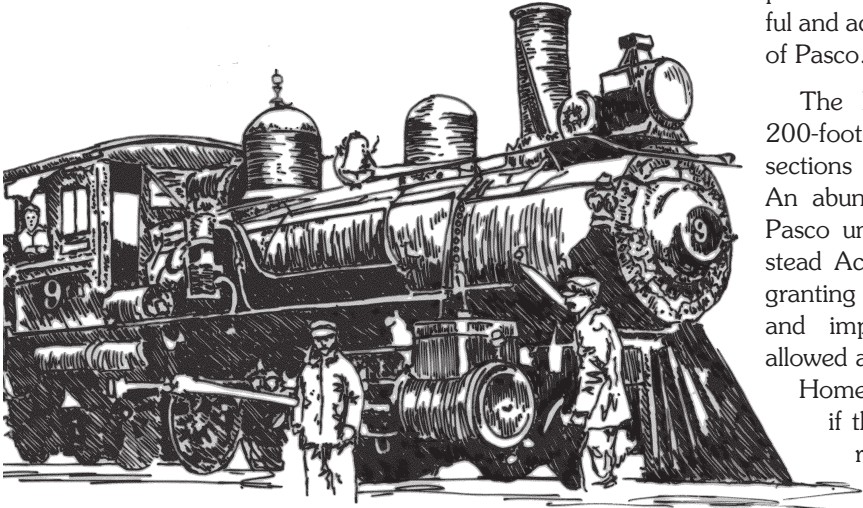
The Iron Horse

The transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad was a primary factor in the development of the entire Northwest. Between 1904 and 1908, the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle (S.P.&S.) Railroad was built west from Spokane through central and southern Washington, and between 1907 and 1909 the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad constructed a line that crossed through Adams County, Beverly, and Ellensburg.

These carriers created many new towns along their routes, including Pasco and Kennewick, and made possible the rapid growth of others. Spur lines aided the economies of even smaller settlements such as White Bluffs, Hanford, and Vernita. To pay for their construction costs, the railroads advertised the expanses in the lower Columbia Basin to prospective buyers throughout the nation. The carriers brought in immigrants and made money by transporting them to the region, selling them sections of land, then shipping their grain, fruit, and other produce to markets outside of the area.

The Northern Pacific

From the early 1880s until 1910, the Northern Pacific Railroad brought enough population and development in its path across the Northwest to allow the states of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota to be admitted to the union in



one package. Because the Northern Pacific passed through the region in a somewhat convoluted way, the railway had to construct bridges across both the Snake and Columbia rivers.

Thousands of Chinese laborers were employed in the toughest aspects of railroad building work in the region. The Chinese, often imported specifically for railroad jobs, usually toiled directly for a Chinese employment broker, who in turn contracted with the railroad. Chinese railroad workers usually were assigned to grading the roadbeds, while the whites laid the tracks. Records show that the Chinese often worked for far less pay than white employees and under conditions of weather and safety that were considered to be too hazardous by whites.

The second major rail line through the lower Columbia Basin, the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle was built between 1904-1908. The S.P.&S. was owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

The third major interstate railroad to be built through the territory was the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific (known at the time as the St. Paul), constructed between 1907-09. The St. Paul's primary importance lay in the founding of several small station stops that grew into towns such as Othello, and, even more significantly, in constructing a spur line from Beverly on the Columbia River to the town of Hanford in 1913. This spur, known as the "Priest Rapids Line," allowed fruit from Hanford, White Bluffs, Vernita, and other towns along the northern edge of the Hanford Site to be brought to market much more easily and quickly.

As soon as the Snake River railroad bridge was completed in 1884, the Northern Pacific Railroad surveyed and filed a plat for Pasco. The town reported was named during a dust storm by Northern Pacific engineer V. C. Bogue for a windy, dusty Andes Mountain point called Cerro de Pasco. To attract settlers (customers) to the area, the railway instigated a widespread promotional campaign, which emphasized the mild climate, beautiful and accessible rivers, and cheap and plentiful land in the vicinity of Pasco.

The Northern Pacific's original charter had granted it a 200-foot wide right-of-way, plus the alternate (odd-numbered) sections of land for 20 miles on each side of the right-of-way. An abundance of other land still was available in and around Pasco under the Donation Land Law of 1851 and the Homestead Act of 1862. The terms of these two laws were similar, granting 160 acres of free land to settlers willing to live on and improve (cultivate) the property. The Donation Law allowed an additional 160 acres to the spouse of a settler, and the Homestead Act, after 1873, allotted a concomitant 160 acres if the immigrant planted trees on at least one fourth of his real estate.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

HOW PROPERTIES BECOME HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED



According to the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, more than 1,600 places in the state are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and the Washington Heritage Register (Washington Register).

To be eligible for listing, a property must possess historical, architectural, or archaeological significance, and must have good integrity. Properties are nominated either to the National Register or Washington Register. Anyone can complete a nomination form; however, the Office of Archaeology asks that applicants first contact the Register Coordinator (360-407-0770) to determine whether a property is eligible and for direction in completing the nomination form.

State office staff may also wish to visit the property before making a determination and to better direct the nomination effort. To receive nomination forms and instructions, contact the Office. Once a nomination form is completed, the applicant is considered by the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council is a nine-member board of professionals and advocates in the fields of history, architectural history, architecture, archaeology, and planning. The Advisory Council meets three times a year to recommend nominations. Contact the state office for a yearly schedule of Advisory Council Meetings.

A few properties are also listed as National Historic Landmarks, the nation's highest honor for historic and cultural properties. Listed properties range from publicly owned buildings to community parks, commercial vessels, and private farms and residences. For example, in Benton County, where the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site is located, the Benton County Courthouse is listed both on the Washington Register and National Register.

Here at Hanford several historic buildings, archaeological sites, and districts are listed in the National Register as shown below:

Districts

- Hanford North Archaeological District
- Locke Island Archaeological District
- Ryegrass Aracheological District
- Savage Island Archaeological District
- Snively Canyon Archaeological District
- Wooded Island Archaeological District
- Manhattan Project/Cold War Historic District

Sites

- Hanford Island Archaeological Site
- Paris Archaeological Site
- Rattlesnake Springs Sites (2)

Buildings

- 105-B Reactor

Archaeological Sites and Districts Listed in the Washington Heritage Register include the following:

Districts

- Coyote Rapids Archaeological District
- Hanford South Archaeological District
- Wahluke Archaeological District

Site

- Gable Mountain Archaeological Site

Several other pre-1943 archaeological properties exist that have been determined eligible for the National Register but are not yet officially listed in the Register.

